SENT TO COMMITTEE

Mr. Platt's Resolution to Amend Senate Rules.

TO END THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

Mr. Morgan Opposed to Concessions to Great Britain.

READY FOR WAR IF NEED BE

Again today when the Senate convened the galleries were packed with people, a majority of whom, as on recent days, being composed of visitors to the city. The executive gallery was ablaze with blue, gold cord and epaulettes, the visitors being members of the staff of Gov. Yates of

Promptly at noon Vice President Roosevelt entered the chamber. 'As he stepped forward to his desk to call the Senate to order a burst of spontaneous applause rang through the galleries.

With evident manifestations of his disapproval, the Vice President seized his gavel and rapped sharply twice for order. Glancing sternly around the gaileries he said sharply: "If there is any applause of disorder the sergeant-at-arms will clear the

The chaplain in his invocation referred with deep pathos to the sorrow which has fallen upon the junior senator from Alabama (Mr. Pettus) and his wife in the death of their only son.

The Cloture Resolution. Mr. Platt (Conn.) then called up the

amendment to the rules of which he gave notice yesterday, relating to the limitation After the amendment was read Mr. Tel-

ler (Col.) inquired of Mr. Platt whether he expected to obtain action upon the amendment during the present extraordinary ses-Mr. Platt replied that he did not desire

to discuss the proposed amendment at the present time. He wished to have the amendment referred to the committee on rules, but he doubted very much whether e committee on rules could consider it so fully as to enable the Senate to take action upon it at this session. He had felt, he said, that the Senate ought to change its rules, and he had thought the proper time to introduce his proposition was at the beginning of a new session of Congress He added that he would be glad to have

action upon the amendment at this session, did not suppose it could be had. He desired that the amendment be referred to committee might have opportunity to consider it during the recess. "I hope," said he, in conclusion, "that

me fair amendment to the rules may be devised by which there can be a reasonable not an unreasonable) limit placed on de-

objection to the reference of the amend-ment to the committee on rules. That was the proper place for it. He inquired, however, whether there was any expectation on the part of the majority to do anything more during the present session than executive business.

Referred to Committee. Pending an answer to that question, Vice

President Roosevelt announced in low but distinct tones that the proposed amendment would be referred, in the absence of objection, to the committee on rules. Responding to the inquiry of Mr. Teller,

Mr. Hale (Maine), disclaiming any attempt to speak for anybody but himself, said the extraordinary session had been called for the transaction of purely executive busi-ness. He did not suppose the Senate would to consider any other subjects than purely executive business. Telier submitted some brief comments

upon the transaction of business at extrardinary sessions of the Senate, holding that the body had a perfect right, in ac-cordance with precedents, to do anything it could do in regular session

Mr. Platt, speaking, he said, for himself only, expressed the opinion that it would not be wise to enter upon the transaction of general legislative business at this extraordinary session. It would not be part of wisdom to do much more It would not be the executive business.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) urged that the rules be

observed, and that the regular order of business of the Senate as laid down in the rules be observed. He had submitted a resolution yesterday upon which he desired ac-The resolution to which he referred was

one declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty After the routine of "morning business"

had been transacted, Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate upon his resolution. He said he would exclude from his argument any consideration of the Panama canal commission. The only prospect of the construction of the Nicaraguan canal protocols which had been entered into beween this country and the governments of caragua and Costa Rica.

made for such a modification of the Clayon-Bulwer treaty as would admit of the uch action, he said, ever had been taken by Great Britain. During all the time when Americans were "hugging to their bosoms" the delusion that Great Britain eventually would enter upon a friendly arrangement or the construction of the canal Great Rei. He called her silence "golden" because, he asserted, Great Britain, through Liverpool, which was the commercial center of the world, was being enriched and United States because of the lack of the Nicaraguan canal was contributing to the

There cannot be anything more precious Great Britain," said Mr. Morgan, than to prevent the construction of the olden silence' can prevent that her profits continue and the longer she can do that the greater will be her profits on the Suez canal. She has remained as silent as ooking out upon a desert of wasted Ameri-

Great Britain is still silent."

With some feeling, in referring to the with Great Britain upon that subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain it abrogated. If the vote on my resolution no two-thirds majority in the Senate to adopt any compromise he may make with If it be her determination to pick a United States can muster at least half the number of men who voted for the President will find, when that war terminates, that with Australia and India and passes through Canada will have been

Carribean sea have lapsed. She will find has started with a new king and upon a and reduce the king to the sovereignty of his own Island. Does Great Britain sup-pose she can escape from the terrors of the ation everywhere, and that she can find a favorable opportunity to display her tary power against the United States?

Will Resist to the End.

Mr. Morgan said he did not boast of the power of the United States in money, men or valor, but he was thoroughly conscious of them and gloried in that consciousness because he knew when the supreme moment

should come and any power in the world should undertake to bridle the United States by placing such restraints upon her sovereignty, as were contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the American people would resist to the bitter end.

"And that resistance." he exclaimed ve-hemently, "will mean the wiping out of any power on earth that undertakes the job." He regarded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the nature of an alliance—"a shamely alliance"—with Great Britain, and denounce ed any suggestion of the inability of the United States to sever such an alliance without incurring the penalties of a war. He maintained that in spite of the silence of Great Britain the United States could abrogate the treaty at any time; and until it was abrogated it would act as a clog upon the extension of the commerce of this

country.

In Executive Session. Without concluding his speech Mr. Morgan yielded the floor, and at 2:45, on mo tion of Mr. Warren (Wyo.), the Senate went into executive session. At 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned

TO SUCCEED MEIKLEJOHN

COL. SANGER TO BE ASSISTANT SEC-RETARY.

Announcement of Appointment Awaits the Senatorial Election in Nebraska.

"Although not officially announced, it is practically settled that Col. William Cary Sanger of New York will shortly succeed Mr. George D. Meiklejohn of Nebraska as assistant secretary of war. Mr. Meikleiohn is now in the Nebraska senatorial race. with what are believed to be good chances of election. The change in the War Department is said to be contingent upon his success in Nebraska. Confidence is expressed that the senatorial deadlock will be broken before many days, and that Mr. Meiklejohn, if not elected for the long term, is assured of election for the short

This feeling is so strong at the War Department that it is not expected that Mr. Meiklejohn will be called upon to resume his official duties in that department. The announcement of Mr. Sanger's appointment will be deferred until there is no longer any doubt as to Meiklejohn's success in Nebraska. Some criticism is made of the proposed appointment on the ground that it gives two principal offices in the War Department to the same state.

Secretary Root's Intimate Friend. Col. Sanger is a personal and intimate friend of the Secretary of War, and will undoubtedly be of great assistance to him in the administration of the affairs of the

War Department. Col. Sanger was born in Brooklyn on May 21, 1853. He was graduated from Harvard in 1874, and received the degree of master of arts from Harvard in 1875, and of bachelor of laws from Columbia in 1878. He entered the office of Evarts, South mayd & Cheate, but soon gave up the

practice of law to devote his time to farmng in his home at Sangerfield, Oneida county. He is an advocate of civil service reform, and has given considerable attention to the subject.

Military Experience. His military service began in January,

1886, when he was made quartermaster, with the rank of major, in the third brigade staff of the New York National Guard. At the disbandment of the brigade he went on the supernumerary list, and afterward was appointed quartermaster of the second brigade. He received his commission as assistant chief of artillery, with the rank of colonel, on March 8, 1893. He was sent by the adjutant general to Chickamauga at the outbreak of the Span-

ish war to report on the subject of mobiliz-ing the army. Then he was detailed to the pay department for service at Camp Alger, and when the division headquarters were removed to Camp Black he was provost marshal on the staff of Gen. Roe. He went to Camp Black later as the lieu-

tenant colonel of the 203d Regiment, and with that liary forces under instructions from Gov. Roosevelt and Secretary Root.

the inspector general's office statement that Col. Sanger is to be appointed assistant secretary has excited the resentment of Senator Platt of New York, who, it is said, threatens to defeat confirmation of the nomination.

REPORT OF JUDGE TAFT.

Describes Progress in the Establish-

The Secretary of War has received a long cable message from Judge Taft, president of the Philippine commission, giving an encouraging account of the progress of the commission in the establishment of civil governments in various parts of the archipelago. The message was dated March 3, but, for some inexplicable reason, will not be made public until tomorrow. It is understood to be mainly a repetition of what has already been stated in the press dispatches from Manila.

DENIES A PASTOR'S REQUEST.

Mr. Carnegie Announces a Policy Respecting Aid to Churches.

According to an article published in an out-of-town newspaper this morning, Rev. Dr. T. Chalmers Easton, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church in this city. recently sought financial aid for his church from Andrew Carnegie and received a negative response. The story relates that the pastor wrote to Mr. Carnegie as a bution toward the purchase of an organ, which, it was said, is needed by the congregation which Dr. Easton serves as pas-Mr. Carnegie is said to have replied

"I will not give a cent of my money to any church that cannot meet its business obligations. I conduct my charitable af-fairs in a business way. A church which obligates itself to carry out enterprises and then fails can get no assistance or sympathy either. In fact, I think such practices in church institutions should publicly denounced. I cannot, therefore give you a cent of my money.

Dr. Easton was not at home when a Star reporter called, having gone with a party of friends to Mount Vernon, Mrs. Eastor said her husband informed newspaper men cuss the matter of the alleged communica-

In connection with the matter the New York Sun of this morning contains a spe cial dispatch from New Brunswick, N. J. Easton sald he wrote several letters

to Mr. Carnegie, to which the latter paid no attention. He finally appealed to the millionaire on the grounds of mutual an-cestry and of 1 otherly love and similar Dr. Easton had solicited Mr. Carnegie's aid in buying a new organ fo

great need we had of an organ. He listened quietly to what I had to say, and then replied: 'I will not give a cent of my money to any church that cannot meet its business obligations. I am a business man and cor

way.
"'A church which obligates itself to carry out enterprises and then falls can get assistance or sympathy from me. such practices in church institutions should be denounced publicly therefore, give you a cent of my money. Dr. Easton was not a little surprised at the reception he met with, and was con siderably crestfallen over his failure to get

the necessary money for a new organ.

of Talim.

MANILA, March 6.-Lieut. West, with the gunboat Laguna de Bay, surprised an insurgent camp on the Island of Talim, on Lake Bay, east of Manila, capturing thirtyone insurgents.

Many small detachments in various localities are surrendering daily. It is reported that negotiations are in progress for the surrender of all the insurgents on the Island of Cebu.

Mr. Hoar Discusses the Halfand-Half System.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE APPROXIMATE FIGURES CONGRATULATORY LETTERS

The subject of taxation in the District of Columbia came before the Senate today by the introduction of a resolution calling for an investigation concerning methods of making assessments for real and personal taxes here. Mr. Gallinger introduced the resolution on behalf of Senator McMillan. chairman of the committee on the District, of Columbia.

Senator Hoar took occasion to say he thought there was no logical reason for the half-and-half system of taxation in the District, and that he believed the true way for dividing the expenses of the District between the general and local governments would be to determine, by a reference to custom elsewhere, what tax property should pay on its real value, and to have the general government pay the balance of the expenses, whatever they are.

A difference of opinion was shown among senators relative to the existence of a personal property tax in the District.
Mr. Gallinger said there was no such tax, while Mr. McComas and Mr. Foraker said there was a personal tax law, and personal taxes were paid, though they did not know as to what extent.

Mr. Gallinger's Resolution. Mr. Gallinger's resolution follows:

"Resolved, that the committee on the District of Columbia is hereby directed to investigate and report to the Senate the system of taxation in vogue in the District of Columbia and whether any portion of the tax laws contained in the organic act for said District is in operation by reason of defective legislation and also what changes, if any, should be made in existing law in order to secure an equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation. For this purpose the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess of Congress."

Mr. Hoar inquired whether personal prop-

orty is taxed in the District.
Mr. Gallinger said he understood that personal property is not taxed or has not been heretofore.

"It is a well-known fact," said Mr. Gal-linger, "that taxation of real estate is very irregular in the District to say the least, and that some adjustment of it ought to b made. The desire is to have the District committee take this matter up and make an examination to secure some equitable taxation. There is a great deal of complaint about this matter.'

Opposed to Half-and-Half Division. Mr. Hoar suggested that the half-and half plan was not a logical one. The amount secured by taxation of real estate in well regulated cities should be ascertained and taxes should be levied on property in the District on that basis, the baiance of money needed to run the government to be secured from the national treasury. Then people coming here would pay about the rate of taxes levied elsewhere and Congress could be lavish or economical in its expenditures.

There was no reason why the general government's part should be one-half rather han two-thirds or three-fourths. The credit of this capital city, he said, was the credit of the nation. The government was a large property owner here and ought to pay a great part of the taxes, as the people here tion he made was the only fair one for the division of the expenses of the city he had

of the Senate committee on the District to nterfere with the organic act. That was the law of the land, and they did not propose to inquire about that, but merely to inquire as to the equal adjustment of taxes

Personal Property Tax.

Mr. McComas remarked that he understood the senator from New Hampshire to say there was no personal property tax in

dollar and a half a hundred on personal property, though he did not know how

much escapes taxation. "Much personal property does escape tax-ation," said Mr. McComas, "but the law is comprehensive and ample." Mr. Foraker arose to confirm the state ment that there was a personal tax law in the District, though to what extent it was

enforced he did not know.

Resolution Referred. Mr. Hansbrough asked whether the reso lution offered by Mr. Gallinger had been acted on by the District committee. It had not, and it was referred to that com-

mittee for a report. BAD BLOOD AMONG DEMOCRATS. Mr. Bryan Involved in the Acts of the

Closing Session. There is much bad blood among demo crats in Congress over the record they made for their party during the closing session. Their general surrender to the administration and the subsequent disappointment at the loss of the river and harbor bill, which many were eager to save at any cost, has left sore spots, which became more irritated and inflamed as the matter

The adoption of the Philippine amendment, rather than that relating to Cuba followed by the loss of all the "pork" that democrats were looking out for, is th subject of recrimination. Democrats of the House charge the Senate democrats with character of opposition, and to this the re-tort is made that the senators were importuned to follow the course they did, by nearly all the members of the House, whose listricts were expected to be benefited by

the river and harbor bill. Mr. Bryan is said to have become involved in the contention. Senate were going to let the Philippin telegrams to a number of the democratic leaders urging them to carry a fight to the extreme. This failing of the desired effect, Mr. Bryan telegraphed Senator to join with democrats and make the fight, to which Allen responded that there was no democratic opposition to join with.

WILL BE A SHORT SESSION.

The Senate. It is Expected, Will Adlourn in Ten Days. Senate managers have been informed that

the President will have but little business for them, and that there will be no need for a prolongation of the special session of the Senate. It is expected, therefore, that the session will come to a close within A reorganization of the committees at

this session is not contemplated. LEGATION PREMISES AT PEKIN.

Mr. Rockhill Told That He May Conclude Purchase. The enactment of the diplomatic and con

sular appropriation bill has placed at the disposal of the State Department a sum of money for the acquisition by purchase of legation premises for the United States legation at Pekin. Therefore, Secretary Hay has instructed Special Commissioner Rock-hill that he is permitted to proceed immediately to consummate the purchase of a suitable tract of land. Mr. Rockhill and Mr. Squiers have already been giving attention to this matter, and the negotiations for the sale are well under way. With the exception of Great Britain, which owned its exception of Great Britain, which owned its own legation premises in Pekin before the Boxer outbreak, it is believed here that the United States will be the only foreign power which will have paid cash for every foot of ground in its legation compound.

AN INQUIRY PROPOSED MONEY FOR DISTRICT CLOSING UP AFFAIRS

Local Methods of Assessment for Commissioners Satisfied With Inaugural Committees Busy Making Amounts Voted by Congress

RESOLUTION OFFERED IN THE SENATE STATEMENT OF MR. MAGFARLAND GRAND MARSHAL GREENE GOES TODAY

Total Appropriation Larger Than With Chief of Staff He Will Rein Any Previous Year.

The citizens of the District, the Commis-

sioners feel, have reason to be very grateful to the Fifty-sixth Congress, and especially so for that body's just and generous treatment of the municipality and its needs during the session which expired Monday lest. More was done for the District at this session of Congress than during any previous one, the amount of the appropriation act providing for the expenses of the municipality during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, being about \$8,504,000, an increase of nearly \$927,000 over the current appropriation act. The Commissioners, in their estimates, asked for \$9,980,703.94. As the bill approved March 1 passed the House of Representatives it appropriated the sum of \$7,741,664.94, just \$1,839,039 less than the amount requested by the Commissioners, but \$164,295.63 more than the current bill. As the act of March 1 was reported to the

Senate it carried an appropriation of \$3,747,299.94, but \$333,404 less than the amount estimated for by the Commissioners, \$1,169,930.63 in excess of the current bill and \$1,027,635 in excess of the amount allowed by the House of Representatives. by the House of Representatives. After the bill was reported to the Senate, several thousand dollars were added to it, so that when it went into conference it was still nearer the sum asked for by the Com-

amount ever granted the District. Commissioner Macfarland's Comment. Commissioner Macfarland, in referring to the matter today, said:

missioners. The amount agreed upon finally \$8.504,000, is, as stated above, the largest

"Everything of importance that the Commissioners recommended in their annual report was provided for except the District building, and we have good hope of getting that at the first session of the next Congress. While Congress did not grant all the estimates of the Commissioners, it gave us, taking all the appropriation bills to-gether, about a million dollars more for the fiscal year than the appropriations for the present year. This is all the more remarkable and praiseworthy because, when the Commissioners went to Congress in December, they were face to face with an esti-mated deficiency of over a million dollars, caused by the appropriation of two millions of District revenue within three years to purchase land for street extensions. Fortunately, instead of cutting down the appropriation, Congress accepted the recom-mendation of the Commissioners that it should provide for the deficiency which it treasury, so that whatever appropriations it deemed necessary might be made without regard to the deficiency. Under this arrangement Congress made the best appro-priations that have ever been made for the District of Columbia. They provide not only for the expedition of the filtration plant and the sewage disposal system, and the completion of the aqueduct tunnel and new reservoir, but for preparation of plans for the municipal hospital, a site for a municipal almshouse and the preparation of plans or a new almshouse, and the construction of a new morgue, besides much-needed increases in the police, fire, health and other departments.

The District Code.

"Congress also gave us the District code. provided for the elimination of steam railroad grade-crossings, and for new terminal facilities, including new passed the bill for the reorganization of the police force, besides other necessary measthe best shape practicable, and was nearer the project was left in a very favorable position for the next Congress. The Memorial bridge project is in very much the same ments, which went down with the river and in the next Congress.

valuable to the District than its cordial The District had its day on the 12th of December, and made a deep impression through its celebration. It was apparent all that Congress did afterward, as it will be in the future."

ATTORNEY DUVALL'S VIEW.

Pames Upon Question Relative to Rule Complaint was recently made to the Dis trict Commissioners by Mr. Robert Y. Slater sessor's office certain tax bills unless he made an affidavit that the bills were de sired for the purpose of paying them within a certain time. This requirement was based upon a regulation enforced by the assessor, Mr. H. H. Darneille, in order to curtail the great waste of time and labor n making out bills that are never paid, thus interfering with the great volu lew years thousands of bills for arrears for persons who did not intend to use them they being in many cases never paid, while in many others they have been used as the basis for obtaining decrees of court can-

nue and the public time. The affidavit of and the regulation, therefore, expense whatever on the applicant. It does ot seem to me that this is an unreasonable requirement. The purpose of making out tax bills against property is to obtain the payment of taxes, and an applicant for bills for arrears of taxes would appear to have no just ground for complaint when thus required to give evidence of his pur-pose and intention in reference thereto."

NERRASKANS ENTERTAINED. Gen. Charles King Pays Tribute to

The governor of Nebraska, his staff and party, who came to Washington to be present at the inauguration, will leave Wash ington for their homes this afternoon. They will travel over the Pennsylvania railroad in their special car "Edgemont." Governor

Dietrich and staff were entertained at din-

ner at Harvey's this afternoon by J. Cam-eron Anderson of Omaha, surgeon general

of the National Guard of Nebraska, and a

member of the governor's staff. A rendition of Colors Wendell Holmes' Our Boys" by Col. George Lyon was en-"Our Boys" by Col. George Lyon was en-thusiastically restrict by the party. Brig. Gen. Charles King of the United States army was introduced by General Killian, and paid a high tribute to the bravery of the 1st Nebraska Beginnent in the Philip-

Gov. Yates at the Capital. Vice President Roosevelt today receive Governor Yates of Illinois and his staff in the room of the Vice President at the Capitol. Mrs. Yates and several other ladies also were present. There were no speeches

All of It for Ten Cents. The issues of The Evening Star for March 2, 4 and 5 contain an elaborate history of the inauguration of President McKinley, and form an interesting and valuable souvenir of the great event. Copies of The Star for the three issues will be mailed to any address for 10 cents.

Their Adjustments.

turn to New York.

At the various headquarters of inaugural

organizations throughout the city the clerks and directing officers are busy winding up their affairs and preparing for a final settlement of all accounts and the rendering of a final report. The main headquarters of the inaugural committee in the Washington Loan and Trust building will remain open for some time yet, for there is a large amount of routine business to be transacted. There are hundreds of bills in the channels that lead to the inaugural committee for settlement, and these must all be handled at headquarters. It seems evident that the clerks there will be in active service for some weeks to come. Today the clerks are sending out communications to the various chairmen of inaugural subcommittees, requesting that all accounts be closed up as early as possible.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, the grand marshal of the inaugural parade, will return to New York this evening to take up the control of his business interests there which he sacrificed to serve as commanding officer of the inaugural pageant. The adquarters of the grand marshal in The Evening Star building will be clo morrow probably. Mr. A. Noel Blakeman, who served as chief of staff, will accompany Gen. Greene to New York. Lieut. W. S. Overton of the United States army, military secretary to the grand marshal, was busy at headquarters today dictating letters to close up the correspondence of the

Subject of Felicitations.

Gen. Greene has been warmly congratulated on the excellent manner in which the great parade was handled. There was not a moment's delay in the march, with the exception of the few minutes' time occupied by the President in preparing to enter the reviewing stand. The troops were marched in close order and the pageant passed more rapidly perhaps than any ever seen in this city. The greater portion of a very heavy mail received at parade head-quarters today was taken up with congratulatory letters to the grand marshal. Gen. Green entertained Chairman Edson of the inaugural committee at luncheon today.

The general furthermore addressed a formal letter of congratulations to Chairman Edson, which was received at headquarters

this morning and reads as follows: "Allow me to congratulate you upon the complete success of your plans for the in-auguration ceremonies of 1901. The police arrangements were admirable, and in view of the large crowd and the comparatively small police force they reflect great credit

upon Major Sylvester.
"The decoration of the avenue along the route of the parade was most effective. 1 have seen a good many parades at home and abroad, but have never seen any arrangements for spectators which at all compared to those of Monday. The substantial manner in which the stands were constructed, the provision of a separate seat duly numbered for each person, the artistic appearance of the stands, all forming part of one complete and harmonious plan, were particularly noticeable. In all these, and in other respects, the arrangements were far superior to those of any previous parade, and you have set a standard for all such ceremonies in the future.
Again congratulating you and the commitabout such a conspicuous success.'

also, it is expected. The committee has mense amount of business. Chairman Weiprophecy of 132,000 visitors in the Weller will later make a detailed estimate The military committee head-

be closed tomorrow. committee on parks and reviewing stands, chairs used in the reviewing stands in the court of honor have not been sold, as was reported, but will be disposed of at auction

place within the court. ident McKinley was much impressed by the beauty of the court of honor, and has so expressed himself to Chairman Edson of the inaugural committee. The Pres ident declared that he especially enjoyed

the illuminations at night.

Concerts in Pension Building. The inaugural concerts in the pension building, which began yesterday and will cessful beyond all expectations, so far, and the indications are that the event of this evening will be a fitting close. The erts have been much more successful than and it is assured that they have won a per-The concerts have been admirably arsic committee, of which Mr. William Harryman Rapley is chairman. The financial ifying, and it is estimated that between \$13,000 and \$14,000 will be realized from the sale of tickets, which will mean that about people have enjoyed the have been treated to a view of the magnifi-

The pension building was crowded last night, when the concert given was in honor of the Congress of the United States. The Marine Band, under the direction of Mr. Glee Club of Columbus. Ohio, led by Mr. present were almost as elaborately dressed as were the inaugural ball crowds, and the scene wis in almost every particular as

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the fourth concert of the series was given in honor of the states of the American Union, the program being rendered by the Marine Band. hour the building was illuminated. Tonight when the Marine Band will act as accompanylst to a grand chorus of 500 voices, led by Mr. Percy S. Foster. The concert is in honor of the people of the United States, and if possible the President and Vice President will be present. The great court of the bullding will be illuminated throughout the evening and the banquet hall will be thrown open for the inspection and accom-modation of the thousands of promenaders

expected to be present. The program to be rendered is as follows:

Overture—"Tannhauser"...... Wagner
Marine Band. "Hard Times, Come No More" .. S. C. Foster Inaugural Chorus. Minuet...... Paderewski
Marine Band.

"Freedom, Our Queen".....F. R. Burton (Composed for this occasion.) Inaugural Chorus. Piccolo solo-"The Nightingale".....Julien 'Unfold, Ye Portals," from "Redemption"......Gounod
Inaugural Chorus, Grand fantasie—"Il Trovatore"......Verdi-Marine Band.

Marine Band. Inaugural Chorus. "The Star Spangled Banner,"
Inaugural Chorus and Marine Band.

Chorus Rehearsal This Morning.

Song of the Flag" and "Reces-

that is to sing smight at the pension building this morning, and the Marine Band was also present to play the accompaniments to the vocal numbers. There was a full atthe vocal numbers. There was a full attendance of the members of the chorus, nearly the whole 500 voices being present. Mr. Percy S. Foster, the director of the chorus, was in charge and went over all the numbers that are to be sung tonight.

It was arranged that the chorus shall enter the chorus

It was arranged that the chorus shall enter by the 5th street entrance and pass at once to the coat rooms to the left of that entrance, where the members will deposit their wraps. The ladies of the chorus will have a dressing room to the right of the 5th street entrance for their use.

It is hoped that the members of the chorus will get there as soon after 7 o'clock as possible, so that all will be seated on the stand provided for them by 7.30, as it is expected that by that time the building will be crowded and it will be difficult to move across the floor.

While the rehearsal was going on this While the rehearsal was going on this morning the children from the different orphan asylums visited the building in charge of the officers of the institutions, and

the little ones were greatly pleased with the handsome decorations of the ball room and also with the singing which they heard.

BENCH AND BAR PLEASED

PASSAGE OF THE CODE DISCUSSED AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Mr. Perry's Explanation of How the

Process of Securing the Codifica-

tion Was Started. Mr. R. Ross Perry of the local bar, in conversation with a Star reporter this afternoon, expressed himself as being very much gratified by reason of the enactment of the code law. Mr. Perry, in his ca-

pacity as the chairman of the special committee of the Board of Trade appointed to urge the passage of the code bill, as a member of the legislative committee of the Bar Association and as a member of the special joint committee of the local bench and bar that examined and recommended changes in the code as originally presented, performed yeaman service in the work of securing the passage of the bill.

"The code movement began in this way," explained Mr. Perry. "It was understood by the Bar Association, by the Board of Trade and by the bench that Justice Cox, if requested to do so, would prepare a code of law. Both the Bar Association and the Board of Trade recognized this as an opportunity that might never again be preperformed yeoman service in the work of

portunity that might never again be pre-sented. Justice Cox was born in the Dis-trict of Columbia, practiced law here for more than a quarter of a century, was pro-moted to the bench and sat thereon with distinction for a number of years. He thus realized all the qualifications necessary for the preparation of a competent code, "Upon request," continued Mr. Perry, 'Justice Cox began his labors. The compilation he had made after great and pains-

taking labor was presented to the courts of the District of Columbia, to the Bar Asso-ciation and to the Board of Trade. There-upon, in order that the completest exami-nation might be made, the courts adjourn-nation might be made, and a committee of ed for several weeks and a committee of the court and of the Bar Association went over the entire work. When this had been done the result was introduced in Congress as a bill. In order that there might be the minutest examination into this result the bill was distributed widely among the bar, and again committees were appointed by the court and bar to go over the work and amend the code which had been introduced. "As a consequence of this work on the part of the bench, the bar and the community, a second bill was introduced which contained the original code as amended and reamended. It was hoped that this result would be enacted without further change. Indeed, but little change was made by either the House of Representatives or the Senate. The most important change was that caused by the acceptance of Senator Wellington's amendment in respect of the divorce laws. This amendment had to be accepted under penalty of the failure of the code. It may be a serious question whether or not the amendment constitutes a step backward.

"As the code will not go into effect until the 1st of January, 1902, a period of nine ments can be prepared. When the does go into effect it can be so amended as to be a proper expression of such laws new century and at the capital of the na-

"It is very much to be desired," concluded Mr. Perry, "that our enterprising law publishers prepare an annotated copy of code as passed. This would materially aid in the work of necessary amendment.

Improvement and Reform. "The code is an improvement and a reform all along the line," declared Justice Cole of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to a Star reporter. "Everyood; "he helped to secure the enactment of the law, from Justice Cox down, has done magnificent work. The community is to be congratulated. Of course, the code is by no means perfect, but it is a long stride in the right direction. It is, at least, a 1rm

foundation and can be built up until it is made what it should be." To Leave City.

Max Panimo, Harry Briscoe, Charles Lewis, Peter Cochran, Clarence Garland, William F. Kilpatrick, John O'Neal, Martin Kelly, James Reilly, Samuel Hall, William C. Burton, James Wallace, Virgie Proffitt and Frank Simpson, who were arrested during the last few days by various detectives as suspicious characters, were today arraigned in the Police Court as vagrants. Each pleaded guilty and was released on personal bonds by Judge Kimball to leave the city imm diately.

Dan Fardan, who was yesterday charged in the Police Court with threats against Frank E. Garrison, was released from custody late in the afternoon, under a bond of

\$200 to keep the peace. Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Capital Traction 4s, \$1,000 at 108%. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, \$1,000 at 119. Union Trust and Storage, 10 at 109, 10 at 109, 10 at 109, 5 at 109, 10 at 109½. West End National Bank, 5 at 119. Capital Traction, 20 at 105½, 100 at 105½ (buyer 30), 20 at 105½, 100 at 105½. Potomac Insurance, 5 at 72. Washington Gas, 25 at 58½, 25 at 58½, 25 at 58½, 20 at 58½, 25 at 58½, 20 at 58½, 25 at 58½, 20 at 16½, 5 at 167½, 5 at 167½, 10 at 167½, 100 at 167½, 100 at 15 (buyer 30), 100 at 14½, 100 at 160 buyer 30), 100 at 14½, 100 at 160 buyer 30), 100 at 14½, 100 at 160 buyer 30 Monotype, 500 at 14%, 100 at 14%, 100 at 15 (buyer 30), 100 at 14%, 100 at 15 (buyer 30), 100 at 14%, 100 at 15 (buyer 30), 100 at 14%, 100 at 14%. After call—American Graphophone pref., 10 at 11%, Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 167 10 at 167, 10 at 167%, 1 at 167%, 10 at 167%, 10 at 167%, 1 at 167%, 20 at 167%, 1 at 167%, 10 at 108%, \$1,000 at 108%, \$3,000 at 108%, \$1,000 at 108%, \$3,000 at 108%, 10 at 109%, 10

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 82 bid. Columbia Title, 4% bid, 5% asked. Washington Title, 3% bid, 4½ asked. District Title, 4% bid. Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 71 bid, 80 asked.

Standard Railway Shares Were Again in Good Demand.

INDUSTRIALS WERE NEGLECTED

Iron Took Lead.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Selling of Tennessee Coal and

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star

NEW YORK, March 6.-Today's stock market was stronger in tone and broader in character than any of its recent predecessors. London traded in upward of 75,000

is taken to mean that a well-developed plan has been arranged for advancing the general market.

have bought round amounts of the stock and will be represented upon the board of the first-named company. In addition to this theory, there is the very plausible pros-pect for an important deal in the north-west in which Burlington may become conspicuous.

Baltimore and Ohio issues were strong.

the preferred. Atchison issues were strong, the demand for the preferred being of a conservative,

ing of the common was based upon its pros-pects for a dividend this spring. Earnings are good and the property is certain to be included, advantageously, in the community of ownership plan.

Mr. Gould's interview had a favorable influence on all the southwestern proper-ties, and that group of stocks gave evidence of a new demand. Louisville and

Nashville advanced under excellent buying, and a fair-sized short interest helped to establish the high prices. Harriman interests were credited with new activity in Union Pacific, especially in the common stock. Confidence in the future of this property is unabated and the extent of the rise does not detract from the demand.

superior to the demand and forced the price below 50. Rumors of an impending bond issue helped the decline. A considerable line of short stock was recovered at the low level. Sugar declined during the morning under heavy selling, but the price was advanced beyond 140 under a mixed demand from both accounts. The steel stocks were dull and neglected. The new consolidation was scarcely mentioned, owing to the attractive condition

any other one factor. Details are being carefully executed, and there is reason to expect a satisfactory handling of the entire enterprise.

The coal stocks would be favorites in the present market were it not for the fears of a strike among the miners next month. It is not unlikely that the mine owners will remain passive and allow the miners

attitude of the owners.

New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., banker

American Cotton Oll..... Baltimore & Ohio..... Chesapeake & Obto C. C. C. & St. Louis.....

Amalgamated Copper...

bushels; exports, 87,796 bushels; southern 206,964 bushels; exports, 815,622 southern white corn, 47a48; do. yellow, 45a 46. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 31 3-4a32; No. Rye strong and higher; No. 2 nearby, 56 No 2 western, 58; receipts, 2.844 bushcis; exports, 8,571 bushels. Hay dull and easy; No. 1 timothy, \$16.50. Grain freights quiet, unchanged. Sugar and cheese firm, unchanged. Butter and eggs weak,

In the Court of Appeals today the tele phone injunction case was passed to follow

shares of various stocks, buying two-thirds of the total amount. Interest shifted somewhat, and this fact

The buying of Burlington was good, and rumor has it that Pennsylvania interests

the preferred stock especially advancing under a good demand inspired by the belief that the opinion of the court will favor the dividend contention of the holders of The buying was mixed in character, a considerable short interest being forced out.

semi-investment character, while the buy-

In the industrial department the movement of prices was not wholly uniform. The selling of Tennessee Coal and Iron was

of the railway list. This condition will do more to help along the big transaction than

to test the strength of their organization. Such test must come at some time, and this spring may be as opportune as any more remote period. The amount of coal on hand and the need of harmony as a factor in other deals will be factors in molding the

stock exchange, correspondents Mesers La

Open. High. Low. Close

Delaware & Hudson General Electric..... Illinois Centrat Louisville & Aashville.... Metropolitan Traction... Manuattan Elevated 1185 issouri Pacific..... New York Central. NY Ontario & Western Nortgern Pacific. pfd

Penusyivania R. R..... People's Gas. Phila.& Keading, 1st..... Southern l'acinc. Southern Railway Tenn. Coaland iron.... Union Pacine 8. Lestner pfd_..... b. Kubber

Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, March 6.—Flour quiet, un-changed; receipts, 14,520 barrels; exports, 41,409 barrels. Wheat firmer; spot and March, 77a77 1-4; May, 73 5-8a73 3-4; steam-